



SWP3 REVIEW CHECKLIST

Reply To:

MAHONING SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

850 Industrial Road.

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MINIMUM STANDARDS-Address all minimum components of the NPDES permit and Mahoning County Erosion & Sediment Control Rules using Ohio's Rainwater and Land Development Manual, 2006

Yes	No	SITE DESCRIPTION
		VICINITY MAP-Map locates site in relation to surrounding area. Show receiving waters.
		LIMITS OF CLEARING-Indicate the limits of earth-disturbing activity, including borrows, spoil and stockpile areas for complete plan of development.
		EXISTING VEGETATION-Show existing tree lines, unique vegetation and areas which may affect erosion and sediment controls. ie: Show grassed area to be used as grass filter strip in conjunction with silt fence.
		• The total area of the site.
		• The area of the site that is expected to be disturbed.
		• The pre- and post-construction runoff coefficient.
		• Existing soil types boundaries
		• The name of the receiving waters.
		A site map. Does the site map include the following?
		• Drainage patterns?
		• Approximate slopes <i>after</i> major grading?

		SPECIAL NOTES FOR CRITICAL AREAS-Give details and specifications for practices for protecting streams, steep slopes, etc
		• Outline and labeling of areas that are not be disturbed?
		• Location of major structural and non-structural controls?
		• Areas where stabilization practices area expected to occur?
		• Surface waters (wetlands, waterbodies, etc.)?
		DETAIL DRAWINGS-Any structural practices used must be explained and illustrated with detailed drawings.
Yes	No	DESCRIPTION OF CONTROLS
		Does the Plan include a description of controls? Does the description of controls include the following?
		Stabilization practices for all areas disturbed by construction (erosion <i>and</i> sediment controls)?
		Structural practices for all drainage/discharge locations (erosion <i>and</i> sediment controls)?
		Measures used to control pollutants occurring in storm water discharges after construction activities are complete (<i>storm water management</i> controls)?
		Velocity dissipation devices to provide non-erosive flow conditions from the discharge point along the length of any outfall channel (<i>storm water management</i> controls)?
		Waste disposal practices that prevent discharge of solid materials to waters of the U. S. (<i>other</i> controls)?
		Measures to minimize offsite tracking of sediments by construction vehicles (other controls)?
		Measures to ensure compliance with State and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer, or septic system regulations (<i>other</i> controls)?
		A description of the timing during the construction when measures will be implemented (construction sequence)?
		Are all requirements of the Mahoning County Erosion and Sediment Control Rules met in the SWPPP as presented?

		STATE AND/OR LOCAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS
Yes	No	
		Have State and/or local requirements been incorporated into the Plan (wetlands, stream modification, etc.)?
		INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES
Yes	No	
		Are inspection and maintenance procedures for control measures identified in the Plan, including long-term maintenance for post-construction practices?
V oc	No	NON-STORM WATER DISCHAGES AND PROCEDURES
Yes	No	
		Are allowable non-storm water discharges and pollution prevention measures identified in the Plan?
		CONTRACTOR INFORMATION
Yes	No	
		Is the contractor Co-permitee Notice of Intent included in the Plan?
		Is the responsible party listed for each respective practice?
		Are specific BMP notes included for contractor guidance?

Plan Development Points of Consideration

Examine how runoff will travel across the site

Evaluate the site according to the direction of flow, whether flow is concentrated or sheet, and the amounts of runoff per drainage area. It is important to consider how much offsite water contributes to the site watersheds.

Evaluate proposed controls

- Does each control have appropriate capacity for the contributing drainage area?
- o Is the control appropriate to the type of flow?
- o Is the control appropriate to the timing of the construction sequence and activities?
- o Are sediment controls incorporated that will function effectively *from the start grading* until *final stabilization* and until the drainage system alterations has been completed?
- What critical areas may require special attention? For example, stream setbacks, steep slopes, stream
 crossings, utility crossings, slope drains, staged seedings and matting, etc

Evaluate impacts to the streams and wetlands on the site

- O Are streams and/or wetlands being impacted (street crossing, utility crossing, etc.) by activities that require Army Corps of Engineers or Ohio EPA involvement?
- o Is the project design reflective of the Mahoning County riparian setback (based on drainage area)?

Construction Sequence

 A detailed construction sequence must outline activities as they relate to control of erosion and sediment migration from the first day of work on the site. A sequence that does not address runoff conditions from the *beginning* of earth-disturbing activities will not be accepted. For example, if heavy seasonal precipitation occurs two weeks into the project, all planned controls, according to the construction sequence, must be installed and functioning.

Specifications and drawings

- Detail drawings of erosion and sediment control practices MUST PROVIDE SUFFICIENT INFORMATION and clarity so as to instruct the contractor in the construction of a functional practice.
- O Details of sediment control facilities must include all elevations; outlet type, orifice sizing and spacing measurements, as well as drawdown times respective to the type of control (wet or dry, trap or basin).

Post-construction water quality outlets and practices are just that--post-construction, even though all practices must be included in the SWPPP. All post-construction WQv practices are not to be functional until the site has been stabilized. Most post-construction water quality practices will be rendered non-functional by sediment loading and may not be able to be maintained or repaired. Stormwater management practices that are modified to control sediment (capacity must be 134/yd3 per drainage acre) during construction must have outlets that allow for ponding of sediment-laden runoff. The drawdown time for each respective (wet or dry) type of control must be calculated and the proper-sized orifice(s) or outlet structure shown on plan.

At such time that site has been stabilized and sediment controls removed, the post-construction WQv outlet or practices will become functional